

VENOUS FILTERS

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5 applicant for the designation of all countries except the US, and Ziv Neeman, an citizen of Israel, and Bradford J. Wood, a U.S. citizen, applicants for the designation of the US only, and claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/543,766.

10 This invention is supported by the Department of Health and Human Services. The Government of the United States of America may have certain rights in the invention disclosed and claimed herein below.

Field of the Invention

15 The invention includes filters to remove clots from blood that are for use in mammalian veins. More particularly, the invention includes venous filters that are removable.

Background of the Invention

20 Inferior vena cava (IVC) filters are devices that block the passage of venous emboli from the lower extremities or pelvis through the IVC into the pulmonary arteries. Generally, IVC filters are used to capture potentially fatal pulmonary emboli at an anatomical location where they may pose a minimal risk for the patient. Since the vast majority of pulmonary emboli originate from the lower body parts,
25 filters are mainly placed into the IVC, and only very rarely is there an indication for filter placement in the superior vena cava (SVC).

Numerous filters are available for percutaneous placement in a patient. However, most filters are generally retrievable only up to about 14 days from deployment, because of fibrotic wall reactions and endothelialization that starts on
30 the third week following deployment. Filters that remain longer than 2 weeks generally demonstrate an intimal coverage of the struts that were in contact with the vessel wall. Therefore, any manipulation of these implanted struts after the second week may result in grave injury of the vessel wall with subsequent complications including: life threatening bleeding, dissection of vessel and thrombosis. For this
35 reason, venous filters are generally not used if not absolutely necessary.

A recent publication has demonstrated retrievability up to 134 days (Asch, Radiology Vol. 225 (no. 3), pp. 835-844, Dec. 2002). That study used a recovery nitinol filter (RNF) (NMT Medical, Boston, MA), which is composed of 12 0.13

inch nitinol wires that extend from a nitinol sleeve. The filter was removed using a retrieval cone that docked with the filter tip. One possible disadvantage of the filter utilized in Asch is that the anchors must be pulled from the wall and this always creates the possibility of damaging the vessel wall.

5 Lifetime filters can be utilized in instances where the filter is necessary, but the complications of temporary filters are unacceptable. However, lifetime filters also have risks and complications, including: migration of the filter to the heart or lung, fracture of the filter legs, penetration of the IVC by filter components, thrombosis of the vena-cava, and an increased incidence of lower extremity deep
10 vein thrombosis. Such long term indwelling filters are also associated with a high rate of vena cava clot or venous insufficiency symptoms from the inability of the blood to return to the heart in a hemodynamically efficient manner. In such instances, collateral veins develop, but can generally not handle the high flows around an occlusive vena cava clot surrounding a chronic filter. This can result in
15 massive swelling of the lower extremities, pain and markedly dilated lower extremity veins. Such symptoms may occur for the lifetime of the patient and may be debilitating.

 Because of the problems of removing temporary IVC filters, and the side effects of lifetime filters, there remains a need for a temporary filter that can be
20 removed with a decreased amount or severity of complications.

Summary of the Invention

 One embodiment of the invention includes a venous filter having at least two struts each having a connected end and a non-connected end, wherein each of the
25 struts includes a strut portion and an anchor portion, and wherein the strut portion and the anchor portion are attached via an electrolytically active thread; and a head that connects the connected ends of the struts, wherein the strut portion can be separated from the anchor portion at least in part by the application of an electrical current.

30 Another embodiment of the invention includes a venous filter having at least two struts, each having a connected and a non-connected end, wherein each of the struts includes a temperature sensitive portion and an anchor portion; a head that connects the connected ends of the struts, wherein the anchor portion is separated from the temperature sensitive portion at least in part by changing the temperature
35 around at least the temperature sensitive portion.

 A further embodiment of the invention includes a venous filter having a web of dissolvable material; and at least two anchors, wherein the at least two anchors are configured to retain the web within a mammalian blood vessel.

Brief Description of the Figures

Figure 1 is a plan view of a venous filter disposed in a blood vessel with the blood vessel shown in longitudinal cross section.

5 Figure 2A is a longitudinal cross section of a portion of a strut of a filter in accordance with the invention imbedded in a blood vessel wall.

Figure 2B is a longitudinal cross section of an anchor remaining after the filter of Figure 2A has been removed from the blood vessel wall.

Figure 3A is a longitudinal cross section of a portion of a strut of a filter in accordance with the invention.

10 Figure 3B is a longitudinal cross section of a portion of a strut of a filter and hook imbedded in a blood vessel wall, in accordance with the invention.

Figure 3C is the embodiment of figure 3B after at least the temperature sensitive portion has been exposed to a temperature change.

15 Figures 4A and 4B are plan views of a strut of a filter in accordance with the invention before (Figure 4A) and after (Figure 4B) a temperature change.

Figures 4C, 4D, and 4E are plan views of temperature sensitive portions of a strut of a filter in accordance with the invention.

20 Figures 4F and 4G are plan views of another embodiment of the invention that has a strut that is made entirely of nitinol before (Figure 4F) and after (Figure 4G) exposure to a temperature change.

Figures 5A and 5B are longitudinal cross sections of a portion of a strut of a filter in accordance with the invention imbedded in a blood vessel wall before (Figure 5A) and after (Figure 5B) a temperature change.

25 Figures 6A, 6B, and 6C are a longitudinal cross section, a plan view, and a longitudinal cross section, respectively of a venous filter in accordance with the invention.

Figure 7 is a plan view of a venous filter in accordance with the invention.

Figures 8A and 8B are plan views of venous filters in accordance with the invention.

30 Figure 9 is a plan view of a venous filter in accordance with the invention.

Figures 10A and 10B are longitudinal cross sections of a portion of a strut of a filter in accordance with the invention imbedded in a blood vessel wall before (Figure 10A) and after (Figure 10B) a temperature change.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Figure 1 depicts a venous filter 100 disposed in a blood vessel 104. The blood vessel 104 includes walls 102 that create a lumen 106. The venous filter 100,

when deployed, is located within the lumen 106 and is anchored in some fashion within the walls 102.

The venous filter 100 has a generally conical shape. The venous filter 100 includes at least one strut 110 and a head 118. The number of struts 110, and the
5 configuration of the struts 110 may vary depending on the particular type of venous filter 100. Each of the struts 110 has a connected end 112 and a non-connected end 114. The connected ends 114 of the struts 110 are connected by or within the head 118.

At least one of the struts 110 has an anchor 116 on the non-connected end
10 114. In some venous filters, such as that shown in Figure 1, each of the struts 110 has an anchor 116 on the non-connected end 114. When deployed in a blood vessel 104, the non-connected ends 114 contact the wall 102. The anchors 116 then contact the wall 102 so that the anchors 116 can become imbedded in the wall 102.

When it is desired to remove the venous filter 100 from the blood vessel 104,
15 it becomes necessary when using some prior art venous filters to remove the anchors 116 from the wall 102. Many prior art venous filters, such as that depicted in Figure 1, can cause significant damage to the wall 102 when the anchors 116 are removed from the wall 102.

The venous filters of the invention are configured so that the removal thereof
20 from the blood vessel does not cause significant or life threatening damage to the vessel wall, or are alternatively configured so that they do not have to be removed from the vessel wall. The venous filters of the invention accomplish this either through use of improved mechanical methods for dislodgement that leave the anchors behind, such as, electrolytically active threads between the struts and the
25 anchors, weakened areas that allow easy removal or through use of dissolvable filters that don't need to be removed, but simply dissolve in place.

Mechanical mechanisms for dislodgement

Venous filters of the invention that utilize improved mechanical mechanisms
30 for dislodgment include the use of electrolytically active threads between the struts and the anchors, and weakened areas that allow easy removal.

An enlarged view of one of the struts of a venous filter in accordance with an embodiment of the invention is depicted in Figure 2. The strut 210 depicted in
Figure 2 includes an anchor 216 on the proximal end 214 thereof. In this
35 embodiment of the invention, the strut 210 includes two separate pieces, a strut portion 220 and an anchor portion 218. The anchor portion 218 is configured with corresponding negative threads 221 that attach the anchor portion 218 to the strut portion 220 via the positive threads 222. In the embodiment depicted in Figure 2,

the strut portion 220 is configured with the positive threads 222, and the anchor portion 216 is configured to receive those positive threads 222 with negative threads 221. Alternatively, one of skill in the art, having read this specification, would understand that the anchor portion 218 could be configured with the positive threads 222 and the strut portion could be configured to receive those positive threads by having negative threads 221.

The positive threads 222, the negative threads 221, or both are made of a material that is electrolytically active. As used herein, electrolytically active means that the material can be eroded or at least mostly dissolved by application of an electrical current. Generally, it is desirable but not required that the material be at least mostly dissolved in less than about two minutes. In one embodiment, the electrolytically active material is at least mostly dissolved in less than about one minute. Generally, an electrical current of approximately about 0.01-2 milliamps at about 0.1 to 15 volts is applied to the electrolytically active material in order to dissolve or erode it.

Examples of electrolytically active material that could be used for the threads 222 include metals and alloys of the platinum group, such as for example, platinum, rhodium, palladium, and rhenium, tungsten, gold, silver, tantalum, and alloys thereof. Stainless steel and "super-elastic alloys" including nickel/titanium alloys (48-58 atomic % nickel and optionally containing modest amounts of iron), copper/zinc alloys (38-42 weight % zinc), copper/zinc alloys containing 1-10 weight % benzillium, silicon, tin, aluminum or gallium, and nickel/aluminum alloys (36-38 atomic % aluminum).

One of skill in the art, having read this specification would understand that the positive threads 222 and the negative threads could be manufactured by any number of means. In one embodiment the entire strut 210 can be made out of the electrolytically active material and all of its surface, except the region of the positive and/or negative threads, can be covered by an insulating material. The industry material can be any non-conducting, biocompatible material known to those of skill in the art, having read this specification. Examples of insulating materials include, but are not limited to, polymers such as polytetrafluoroethylene (Teflon®), polyurethanes, polyethylenes, polypropylenes, polyethylene terephthalates, polyvinylchloride, or parylenes.

The size and dimensions of the threads are determined in light of the size of the struts 210 themselves and the function of the thread area. The threads are configured to controllably erode and release the remainder of the filter 100 so that it can be removed from the blood vessel wall. Generally, the threads are of a size that are large enough to meet structural requirements but small enough to erode quickly.

As used herein, "erode quickly" means that they can erode or at least mostly dissolve in less than about 2 minutes.

In this embodiment, the electrolytically active positive threads 222 allow the majority of the venous filter to be removed from the wall 204 of the blood vessel with minimal damage to the wall 202 by applying an electric current to the exposed threads 222. Application of an electric current would cause the threads 222 to erode, which would then allow the strut portion 220 to be removed from the anchor portion 218. This would accomplish the removal of the filter without damage to the wall 202 because the anchor portion 218, which is imbedded in the wall 202, would not be dislodged from the wall 202. The blood vessel wall 202, after removal of the strut portion 220 from the filter is shown in Figure 2B.

An enlarged view of a venous filter in accordance with another embodiment of the invention is depicted in Figure 3. The strut 310 depicted in Figure 3 includes a strut portion 320, an anchor portion 318, and a temperature sensitive portion 325. The strut portion 320 can be made of any material, known to one of skill in the art, having read this specification, as being useful for struts in venous filters. In one embodiment, the struts are made of either stainless steel or nitinol. The anchor portion 318 can also be made of any material, known to one of skill in the art, having read this specification, as being useful for the anchors of venous filters. Generally, the anchors can be made of the same material as the struts. In one embodiment, the anchors are made either of stainless steel or nitinol. In another embodiment, the anchors are not made of the same material as the struts are.

The temperature sensitive portion 325 is made of a material whose tensile strength changes in response to a temperature change. Examples of materials that can be utilized for the temperature sensitive portion 325 include shape memory alloys. Specific examples of shape memory alloys include nickel-titanium alloys, and copper alloys such as CuZnAl and CuAlNi. An exemplary nickel-titanium alloy is generally known in the art as Nitinol. Nitinol is commercially available from TiNi Alloy Company (San Leandro, CA), Memory Technologies (Brookfield, CN), and Shape Memory Applications (Sunnyvale, CA).

Generally the material that is utilized to make the temperature sensitive portion 325 of the strut 310 is chosen so that the material will be stiff at normal body temperatures, but can be made flexible in lower temperatures. One specific example of a material that could be used for the temperature sensitive portion 325 could be a material that is stiff at normal body temperatures (37°C or 98.6° F), but becomes flexible at an average room temperature (25°C or 77° F). In another embodiment, the temperature sensitive portion 325 could be made out of a material that becomes flexible at a temperature above body temperature. In one embodiment, the

temperature sensitive portion 325 becomes flexible at a temperature of about 40°-50° C. It is generally not desirable to have the temperature sensitive portion 325 become flexible at a temperature greater than about 50° C because clotting can occur at this temperature.

5 A venous filter in accordance with this embodiment of the invention can be removed by changing the temperature around at least the temperature sensitive portion 325 of the strut 310. One method of affecting the temperature around at least the temperature sensitive portion 325 of the strut 310 includes infusing cool saline solution into the area around the venous filter. This could be accomplished,
10 for example, using a sheath that goes around the venous filter. Other methods known to one of skill in the art, having read this specification, that could decrease the temperature in the area at least around the temperature sensitive portion 325 of the strut 310 could also be utilized.

 · Once the temperature around at least the temperature sensitive portion 325 of
15 the strut 310 is lowered, the temperature sensitive portion 325 will either fracture, or be more easily induced to fracture. One method of inducing the temperature sensitive portion 325 to fracture could include the application of force to the filter. For example, force could be applied in a direction substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis of the strut 310 and towards the anchor portion 316 of the strut
20 310, as is depicted by the arrow F_1 in Figure 3A. Alternatively, a force could be applied in a direction substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the strut 310, and away from the blood vessel wall, as is depicted by the arrow F_2 in Figure 3A. Such a force could be applied by placing a sheath over the entirety of the filter so that the struts of the filter are forced in towards the axis of the head of the filter.

25 Alternatively, the filter containing the temperature sensitive portion 325 could be "hooked" to a hook 317 that is imbedded in the blood vessel wall. An example of such an embodiment is seen in Figure 3B. Figure 3C depicts a possible configuration of the temperature sensitive portion 325 after the temperature has been decreased around at least the temperature sensitive portion 325. As seen there, the
30 temperature sensitive portion 325 "unhooks" from the hook 317 causing the venous filter to be removed from the blood vessel without dislodging the hook 317 from the wall. It will also be understood, by one of skill in the art, having read this specification, that the hook 317 could also be made entirely, or partially of a temperature sensitive material.

35 Figure 4A depicts another embodiment of the invention that utilizes shape memory alloys. In the embodiment depicted in Figure 4A, the strut 410 includes a temperature sensitive portion 425 and an anchor portion 418. The anchor portion 418 can be made of any material, known to one of skill in the art, having read this

specification, as being useful for the anchors of venous filters. The temperature sensitive portion 425 is made of a material whose tensile strength changes in response to a temperature change. Examples of materials that can be utilized for the temperature sensitive portion 425 include shape memory alloys. Specific examples of shape memory alloys include nickel-titanium alloys, and copper bases alloys such as CuZnAl and CuAlNi. An exemplary nickel-titanium alloy is generally known in the art as Nitinol. Nitinol is commercially available from TiNi Alloy Company (San Leandro, CA), Memory Technologies (Brookfield, CN), and Shape Memory Applications (Sunnyvale, CA).

Generally the material that is utilized to make the temperature sensitive portion 425 of the strut 410 is chosen so that the material will be stiff at normal body temperatures, but can be made flexible in lower temperatures. One specific example of a material that could be used for the temperature sensitive portion 425 could be a material that is stiff at normal body temperatures (37°C or 98.6° F), but becomes flexible at an average room temperature (25°C or 77° F).

A venous filter in accordance with this embodiment of the invention can be removed by changing the temperature around at least the temperature sensitive portion 425 of the strut 410. One method of affecting the temperature around at least the temperature sensitive portion 425 of the strut 410 includes infusing cool saline solution into the area around the venous filter. This could be accomplished, for example, using a sheath that goes around the venous filter. Other methods known to one of skill in the art, having read this specification, that could decrease the temperature in the area at least around the temperature sensitive portion 425 of the strut 410 could also be utilized.

Once the temperature is decreased at least around the temperature sensitive portion 425, the temperature sensitive portion 425 in this embodiment will change from a substantially straight configuration, as seen in Figure 4A to the coiled configuration in Figure 4B. Generally, the coiled configuration is easier to break because the coil increases the tension in the temperature sensitive portion 425.

Figure 4C depicts another embodiment of the invention that includes both a temperature sensitive portion 325 and a sleeve portion 440. In such an embodiment, when the temperature sensitive portion 325 is exposed to a different temperature, the temperature sensitive portion 325 changes shape, but the sleeve portion 440 does not. This causes the temperature sensitive portion 325 to change shape and straighten, for example, so that it is dislodged from the wall easier than it would have been if still curved. The sleeve portion 440 remains imbedded in the wall once the temperature sensitive portion 325 is dislodged. In one embodiment, the sleeve portion 440 is made of any material that does not change configuration when

exposed to a change in temperature. Examples of materials that can be used for sleeve portion 440 include, but are not limited to stainless steel, biodegradable materials, titanium, and certain metal alloys (e.g. cobalt alloys). In one embodiment, this material is stainless steel.

5 Figure 4D depicts a further embodiment that utilizes a sleeve portion. The embodiment depicted in Figure 4D utilizes the same type of mechanism, in that the sleeve portion does not change configuration in a response to a temperature change, but the temperature sensitive portion does. In this embodiment, the temperature sensitive portion 325 and the sleeve portion 440 have at least a slight undulating shape to them. When at least the temperature sensitive portion 325 is exposed to a change in temperature, the temperature sensitive portion 325 changes shape and is released from the sleeve portion 440.

10 Figure 4E depicts yet a further embodiment that is similar to the embodiment depicted in Figure 4C. This embodiment differs in that the portion that is imbedded in the vessel wall is more hook like as opposed to Figure 4C being more like a right angle. The two embodiments could be used for placement in different vessels, for example.

15 Figure 4F depicts a further embodiment of the invention where the entire strut 310 is made of a temperature sensitive material. Figure 4F shows the configuration of such a filter in the blood vessel wall 301, while figure 4G shows the configuration of such a filter after the temperature around at least the portion of the strut 310 that is imbedded in the wall is changed.

20 Another embodiment of the invention that utilizes a shape memory alloy can be seen in Figure 5A. The strut 510 in Figure 5A includes strut portion 520, temperature sensitive portion 525, and anchor portion 518. The strut portion 520, the temperature sensitive portion 525, and the anchor portion 518 can be deployed as one unit, or the anchor portion 518 can be deployed separately from the strut portion 520 and the temperature sensitive portion 525.

25 The strut portion 520 can be made of any material, known to one of skill in the art, having read this specification, as being useful for the strut portion 520 of the venous filter. Similarly, the anchor portion 518 can be made of any material, known to one of skill in the art, having read this specification, as being useful for the anchor portion 518 of the venous filter.

30 The temperature sensitive portion 525 is made of a material whose tensile strength changes in response to a temperature change. Examples of materials that can be utilized for the temperature sensitive portion 525 include shape memory alloys. Specific examples of shape memory alloys include nickel-titanium alloys, and copper bases alloys such as CuZnAl and CuAlNi. An exemplary nickel-titanium

alloy is generally known in the art as Nitinol. Nitinol is commercially available from TiNi Alloy Company (San Leandro, CA), Memory Technologies (Brookfield, CN), and Shape Memory Applications (Sunnyvale, CA).

5 Generally the material that is utilized to make the temperature sensitive portion 525 of the strut 510 is chosen so that the material will be stiff at normal body temperatures, but can be made flexible at lower temperatures. One specific example of a material that could be used for the temperature sensitive portion 525 could be a material that is stiff at normal body temperatures (37°C or 98.6° F), but becomes flexible at an average room temperature (25°C or 77° F).

10 A venous filter in accordance with this embodiment of the invention can be removed by changing the temperature around at least the temperature sensitive portion 525 of the strut 510. One method of affecting the temperature around at least the temperature sensitive portion 525 of the strut 510 includes infusing cool saline solution into the area around the venous filter. This could be accomplished, 15 for example, using a sheath that goes around the venous filter. Other methods known to one of skill in the art, having read this specification, that could decrease the temperature in the area at least around the temperature sensitive portion 525 of the strut 510 could also be utilized.

20 Once the temperature is decreased around at least the temperature sensitive portion 525 of the strut 510, the temperature sensitive portion 525 will change its configuration. Figure 5B depicts a possible configuration of the temperature sensitive portion 525 after the temperature has been decreased around at least the temperature sensitive portion 525. As seen there, the temperature sensitive portion 525 "unhooks" from the anchor portion 518 causing the venous filter to be removed 25 from the blood vessel without dislodging the anchor portion 518 from the wall.

One of skill in the art, having read this specification, will also understand that the anchor portion 518 could also be made of a shape memory alloy. In an embodiment where the anchor portion 518 is made of a shape memory alloy, the temperature sensitive portion 525 may or may not be made from a shape memory 30 alloy.

One of skill in the art, having read this specification, will also understand that other configurations of the temperature sensitive portion and the anchor portion are also within the scope of this invention. Any configuration that creates a lock and key type system that is "locked" at normal body temperatures and can be "unlocked" by 35 cooling the area can be utilized. Another possible embodiment includes a temperature sensitive portion that has an "M-shaped" configuration at normal body temperatures and becomes straight after the temperature is changes.

Dissolvable filters

Other venous filters of the invention are dislodged because of the material that they are constructed of. Venous filters in accordance with this embodiment of the invention are deployed into a blood vessel and gradually disappear as the normal
 5 bodily fluid that they come in contact with dissolve the material that they are made of. Venous filters of this embodiment are configured, either through the composition of the material or the configuration of the material to begin to dissolve in the center before they begin to dissolve at the periphery. Generally, venous filters in accordance with this embodiment are made of a dissolvable material. In another
 10 embodiment, venous filters in accordance with the invention are made of material that is dissolvable, biocompatible, and flexible. The invention also contemplates the use of degradable thermoplastic polymers as the dissolvable materials. An example of a degradable thermoplastic polymer can be found at Lendlein et al., Science, Vol. 293, pp. 1673-1676 (2002).

15 Examples of dissolvable materials that can be used to make filters in accordance with this embodiment of the invention include, but is not limited to, catgut, treated catgut (mild chromic gut), polyglycolic acid such as SURUCRYL™, polyglactic acid such as polyglactin-910 (Vicryl), polydioxanone (PDS), polyglyconate (Maxon), polyglecaprone 25 (Monocryl), pectin, agar, arabic gum,
 20 xanthum gum, tragacanth gum, karaya alginic acid or its salt (e.g. sodium alginate), carrageenan, dextrin, starches (such as for example corn starch, rice starch, wheat starch, potato starch, pueraria starch, tapioca starch, carboxymethyl starch, hydroxypropyl starch, hydroxyethyl starch, chemically cross-linked starch, α -starch), celluloses (such as for example hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose,
 25 carboxymethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, methylethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, crystalline cellulose), polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyethylene glycol (macrogol), and mannans.

In another embodiment, the dissolvable material utilized in a filter of the invention can include hydrogels, elastin-like peptides, and polyhydroxyalkanoates
 30 (PHAs). Examples of these materials can be found in Lee, K.Y. et al Controlling mechanical and swelling properties of alginate hydrogels independently by cross-linker type and cross-linking density; *Macromolecules* 33, 4291-4294 (2000); Temenoff, J.S., Athanasiou, K.A., LeBaron, R.G. & Mikos, A.G, Effect of poly(ethylene glycol) molecular weight on tensile and swelling properties of
 35 olio(poly(ethylene glycol) fumarate) hydrogels for cartilage tissue engineering, *J. Biomed. Mater. Res.* 59, 4290437 (2002); van Hest, J.C.M. & Tirrell, D.A., Protein-based materials, toward a new level of structural control, *Chem Comm.*, 19, 1897-1904 (2001); Welsh, E.R. & Tirrell, D.A., Engineering the extracellular matrix: a

novel approach to polymeric biomaterials. I. Control of the physical properties of artificial protein matrices designed to support adhesion of vascular endothelial cells, *Biomacromolecules* 1, 23-30 (2000); Urry, D.W. et al., Elastic protein-based polymers in soft tissue augmentation and generation, *J. Biomater. Sci., Polym. Ed.* 9, 1015-1048 (1998); Poirier, Y., Nawrath, C. & Somerville, C., Production of polyhydroxyalkanoates, a family of biodegradable plastics and elastomers, in bacteria and plants, *Biol Technology*, 13, 142-150 (1995); Sodian, R. et al., Fabrication of a trileaflet heart valve scaffold from a polyhydroxyalkanoate biopolyester for use in tissue engineering, *Tissue Eng.*, 6, 183-187 (2000). In yet another embodiment, the material that can be used is a polycondensation polymer of glycerol and sebacic acid. Further information regarding this material can be found in Yadong Wang et al., A tough biodegradable elastomers, *Nature biotechnology*, 20, 606-606 (2002).

Venous filters such as these can have any configuration that is known to those of skill in the art, having read this specification. In one embodiment, the entire venous filter can be made of the dissolvable material. In another embodiment, less than the entire filter is made of dissolvable material. An example of such an embodiment would be one in which the entire filter is made of dissolvable filter, with the exception of the anchor portion of the venous filter.

Venous filters of this embodiment are configured, either through the composition of the material or the configuration of the material to begin to dissolve in the center before they begin to dissolve at the periphery. This can be completed either by physical or chemical means. In one embodiment, this is accomplished by using smaller diameter (or thickness) material at the center of the filter. In another embodiment, this is accomplished by using different, more quickly dissolving material, at the center of the filter. In one further embodiment, this is accomplished by having more material at the periphery than is present at the center.

One example of a filter that includes some portion thereof made of a dissolvable material can be seen in Figures 6A and 6B. The venous filter in Figure 6A includes a web 650 that is made at least partially of a dissolvable material and at least two anchors 618. In this embodiment, the web 650 is made of individual fibers 655 of the dissolvable material. In one embodiment, the web 650 has a grid dimension 660 that is not greater than about 10 x 10 mm. In another embodiment, the web 650, has a grid dimension 660 that is not greater than about 2 x 5 mm. In yet another embodiment, the web 650 has a grid dimension 660 that is not about 3 x 5 mm.

The at least two anchors 618 in this embodiment can be formed of dissolvable material, or non-dissolvable material. However, if the anchors 618 are

made of dissolvable material, they should be made of a material that will not dissolve before the web 650 will entirely dissolve. If they are made of non-dissolvable material, they can be made as exemplified in any of the other embodiments included herein. An example of one configuration for anchors 618 is shown in Figure 6C. As seen there, the anchors 618 are attached to the web 650, and configured to be imbedded into the blood vessel wall 604.

Another embodiment of a venous filter in accordance with the invention is seen in Figure 7. In this embodiment, the web 750 is configured from more than one circular piece of dissolvable material. In the embodiment shown in Figure 7, the web 750 has four concentric circles 710 of dissolvable material. Such an embodiment can be anchored to the vessel wall as previously discussed. In one embodiment, there is no filter or other material in the center of this web.

One alternative embodiment of a dissolvable filter is shown in Figure 8A and includes a filter 800 that is made of at least one piece of dissolvable material 810 that is spiraled from the outside in. In one embodiment, the one or more pieces of dissolvable material that make up the spiral of the filter has a continual, gradually increasing diameter from the outside to the inside. Such a configuration would cause the filter to dissolve at the inside before it dissolves at the outside, which minimizes the possibility of embolization of the filter. One example of how a portion of the filter could embolize would be for about a 0.5 cm portion of the filter to break off and be released from the filter. This would cause a clot, i.e. the filter and any attached previously caught clots, to be released into the blood flow.

Another embodiment of a dissolvable filter 801 is shown in Figure 8B and includes a spiraled piece of dissolvable material 810 that is crosslinked with cross pieces 820 of dissolvable material. The cross pieces 820 may function in part to strengthen the filter. The cross pieces 820 may also function at least in part to prevent an embolism of the filter. For example, if a portion of the dissolvable material making up the filter dissolves first and begins to break away from the rest of the filter cross pieces 820 may function to retain the dissolving piece with the remainder of the filter. In one embodiment, the cross pieces 820 are made of material that is thicker, i.e. slower dissolving, at the periphery than the material at the center of the filter.

In the filters that are made of dissolvable material, the configuration is chosen based at least in part on a tradeoff between the strength provided by the closeness of the pieces or piece of dissolvable material and the negative effect that this closeness has on the laminar flow in the vessel where it will be deployed. The tradeoff is chosen so that the filter is strong enough to hold a clot in the vessel and not break off but not so dense to significantly decrease the flow in the vessel. It is

generally desired not to significantly decrease the blood flow because such a decrease can itself cause clots.

5 In one embodiment it is desirable to have the piece or pieces of dissolvable material closer in the middle of the filter because it increases the strength of the filter in the middle where the flow is strongest. However, the thickness in the middle would also negate the possibility that the center of the filter would dissolve first, therefore there is a tradeoff.

In one embodiment of a venous filter of the invention, the filter is configured to dissolve in the middle before the outsides of the filter dissolves.

10 Another example of a filter that includes some portion that is made of a dissolvable material is seen in Figure 9. The filter seen in Figure 9 includes a head 812, struts 810, anchors 818 and lattice pieces 850. In one embodiment, only the lattice pieces 850 are made of a biodegradable material. In another embodiment, the lattice pieces 850, the struts 810 and the head 812 are made of biodegradable
15 material. In such an embodiment, the struts 810 and the head 812 can, but need not be made of material that is stiffer than the lattice pieces 850 to afford the filter a desired level of stiffness.

In an embodiment where the struts 810, the head 812, and the lattice pieces 850 are made of biodegradable material, the lattice pieces 850 are generally made of
20 a material that causes them to degrade before the struts 810 and the head 812. In yet another embodiment where the struts 810, the head 812, and the lattice pieces 850 are made of biodegradable material, the parts that make up the filter are made of materials (either different materials or different configurations of the same material) that causes them to degrade first, followed by the struts 810, and followed by the
25 head 812. Such a configuration would prevent one or more of the struts from being released into the blood stream if the head 812 dissolved first. In the embodiments exemplified above, it is noted that the anchors 818 are not made of biodegradable material. This prevents the filter from being released in full or part by one or more anchors 818 dissolving before some or all of the filter.

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Other Features of Some Venous Filters of the Invention

Venous filters of the invention may also include features that are commonly used in known IVC filters. Filters of the invention can also incorporate features
35 such as drug elution, anchoring through a t-tack mechanism, or any combination thereof.

Use of venous filters can sometimes lead to biocompatibility concerns with both the tissue and blood that is in contact with the filter. In some cases, interactions of venous filters with tissue, blood, or some combination thereof can lead to

thrombin formation, fibrin formation, intimal hyperplasia, and coagulation cascade, or some combination thereof.

One method of combating complications of biocompatibility issues includes drug elution. Drug elution in the context of devices implanted in a mammalian
5 body, refers to the presentation or release of single or multiple bioactive agents into the blood stream or surrounding tissue by the device or a coating on the device implanted in the mammalian body. The released drug can deposit in and/or effect blood vessels, cells, plaque, or tissues either adjacent to or at a distance from the implanted device, such as a venous filter.

10 Drugs can be embedded and released from within, "matrix type", or surrounded by and release through "reservoir type" polymer materials that coat ("strut-adherent") or span ("strut-spanning") the struts of the filter. Any combination of these types of configurations may also be utilized in combination with venous
15 filter, or any one or more structures or portions of structures can be coated or impregnated with one or more drugs. In other embodiments, the drug may be linked to the filter surface without the need for a coating by means of detachable bonds that release with time, can be removed by active mechanical or chemical processes, or are in a permanently immobilized form that presents the drug to the flowing blood or
20 surrounding tissue.

Drugs that can be used in drug eluting filters include, but are not limited to antimetabolites such as paclitaxel, and sirolimus; thrombolytic or anti-thrombin III mechanism modifiers such as heparin, hirudin, and tissue factor antibody.

Filters of the invention can also incorporate the use of a T-tack type
25 mechanism for anchoring at least one strut of the venous filter to the wall blood vessel. Examples of such T-tack type mechanisms are commonly used in gastropexy procedures. An example of a specific type of T-tack mechanism includes Brown/Mueller T-fastener available from Medi-tech/Boston Scientific (Watertown, Mass). An example of a T-fastener can be found in U.S. Patent No. 4,705,040, the
30 disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

One embodiment of the invention can utilize a T-tack type mechanism in combination with a strut that has a temperature sensitive portion. An example of such an embodiment is depicted in Figure 10A. In this embodiment, the strut 910 includes a strut portion 920, a temperature sensitive portion 925, and an anchor
35 portion 918. The anchor portion 918 is attached to a T-tack 930, as discussed above. When the temperature around at least the temperature sensitive portion 925 is decreased, the configuration of the temperature sensitive portion 925 changes. Figure 10B illustrates the configuration of the temperature sensitive portion 925,

after the temperature around at least the temperature sensitive portion 925 is decreased. As seen there, the temperature sensitive portion 925, that is weakened by the temperature change, is fractured, leaving the T-tack 930 behind in the wall 904, and allowing the filter to be removed from the blood vessel without damaging the wall of the vessel.

It will also be understood, by one of skill in the art, having read this specification that the venous filters of the invention can be used in combination with any commonly utilized methods of thrombolysis or embolism protection. Examples of such methods include drugs such as, TPA, altaplast, reteplase, recombinant tissue urokinase, streptokinase, and emminase.

The dimensions of filters of the invention are greatly dependent on the ultimate dimensions of the veins in which the filter will be used. Furthermore, the dimensions of the particular portions of the filters, i.e., the temperature sensitive portions and the electrolytically active threads, are dependent on the size of the filters. The dimensions of filters and their corresponding pieces would be within one of skill in the art, having read this specification.

Methods of Placing Filters of the Invention

Filters of the invention can generally be placed through any surgical or percutaneous method known to those of skill in the art, for placing commonly used venous filters. Such methods include, but are not limited to, the common femoral vein approach, the Internal Jugular approach, and the axillary vein approach.

Filters of the invention can generally be removed through any surgical method or percutaneous method known to those of skill in the art, for removing commonly used venous filters. Such methods include, but are not limited to, the common femoral vein approach, the Internal Jugular approach, and the axillary vein approach. In one embodiment, a filter of the invention is placed and removed using the same surgical approach.

Particular Veins Where Filters of the Invention Can be Deployed

Commonly, filters are placed in the infrarenal IVC (to prevent possible renal vein thrombosis). Filters may be placed via either the transfemoral (pelvic veins and IVC must be free of thrombus) or the transjugular route, often from the right side in both cases. Suprarenal placement is generally only performed in special cases such as thrombotic occlusion of the infrarenal IVC or renal vein thrombosis as a source of pulmonary emboli. Particularly in young patients, temporary filters may be applied for perioperative protection from pulmonary emboli. Patients are generally carefully

and meticulously selected for vena cava filter therapy to achieve the maximum benefits and lowest complication rates from the technique.

In one embodiment, a filter of the invention is deployed in any vein in a mammalian body. In another embodiment, a filter of the invention is deployed in
5 the inferior vena cava (IVC).

Indications Where Filters of the Invention Can be Used

Some indications for IVC filter placement include, but are not limited to: contraindication to anticoagulation and complications of anticoagulation, recurrent
10 pulmonary emboli despite anticoagulation, and chronic pulmonary hypertension and reduced cardiac reserve. Relative indications include, but are not limited to: free floating thrombi in the pelvic veins or IVC, deep venous thrombosis (DVT) and planned orthopedic surgery, surgical therapy for pulmonary embolism, and recurrent septic emboli or pulmonary emboli in cancer patients

15 There are a number of particular classes of patients that could benefit from inferior vena cava (IVC) filters. These include, but are not limited to pediatric patients, multi-trauma patients, burn, orthopedic and oncologic patients with pelvic or lower extremities oncologic disease under long-term chemotherapy or pre-surgery therapy. For example, patients who under go surgeries such as hip replacement are
20 at risk for deep venous thrombosis and could benefit from a medium term filter to safeguard against pulmonary embolism during the time when they are most at risk. Likewise, patients with neurological disease, immobilized patients and those with lower extremity phlebitis and/or deep vein thrombosis could also benefit. Patients with a hypercoagulable state that cannot receive anti-coagulation medications for
25 various reasons and need coverage to prevent pulmonary deep venous thrombosis could potentially benefit from a temporary medium term filter during the three to six month time frame required for anticoagulation.

The above specification, examples and data provide a complete description of the manufacture and use of the composition of the invention. Since many
30 embodiments of the invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, the invention resides in the claims hereinafter appended.